

Converting Colors

YUV(81.0340, 21.6752,
-45.6338)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(81.0340, 21.6752,
-45.6338)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D637D
RGB	29, 99, 125
RGB Percent	11%, 39%, 49%
CMY	0.8863, 0.6118, 0.5098
CMYK	0.77, 0.21, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	196°, 62%, 30%
HSV	196°, 77%, 49%
XYZ	8.6702, 10.6656, 21.0037
YIQ	81.0340, -50.0660, -6.7540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

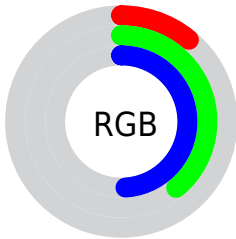
Format	Color
RYB	29, 69, 125
Decimal	1926013
CIELab	39.01, -12.04, -20.71
CIElCh	39, 23.958, 239.832
Yxy	10.6656, 0.2149, 0.2644
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280116093 (0xFF1D637D)
YUV	81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338
Hunter-Lab	32.6582, -9.7630, -15.2710

Details

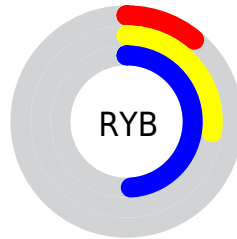
The YUV color **81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **72.9660, -21.6752, 45.6338**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.6540, 21.3696, -40.9156**, and **39.1880, 18.1483, -34.3679** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.6850, 24.3123, -51.4667**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.6820, 18.8908, -39.1861**.

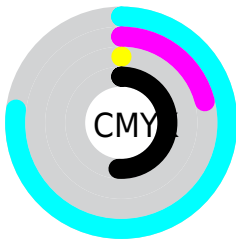
Distribution



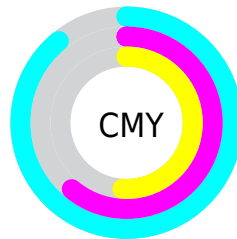
- Red (11%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YUV color 81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.0340, 21.6752,
-45.6338

81.0340, 21.6752,
-45.6338

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

55.4250, 21.9755,
-48.6077

134.6540, 21.3696,
-40.9156

39.1880, 18.1483,
-34.3679

161.3660, 21.5116,
-39.7860

24.2390, 14.1792,
-21.2576

189.0670, 21.6590,
-40.4008

4.8220, 13.3988,
-4.2289

216.3830, 19.0382,
-39.8009

0.4560, 1.7472,
-0.3999

238.5550, 8.1074,
-33.8127

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

247.2260, 3.8326,

-15.9842

■ 81.0340, 21.6752,
-45.6338

■ 81.0340, 21.6752,
-45.6338

■ 75.6850, 24.3123,
-51.4667

■ 86.6820, 18.8908,
-39.1861

■ 69.4500, 27.3862,
-57.3996

■ 92.6180, 15.9643,
-33.8680

■ 67.6670, 28.2652,
-59.3440

■ 98.2660, 13.1799,
-27.4203

■ 104.2020, 10.2534,
-22.1022

■ 109.8500, 7.4690,
-15.6544

■ 115.1990, 4.8319,
-9.8215

■ 121.4340, 1.7580,
-3.8886

■ 126.7830, -0.8790,
1.9443

■ 132.4310, -3.6635,
8.3920

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



75.5180, 17.4926, -57.4593



81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338



88.9490, 20.7311, -22.7573

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338



94.0730, -0.5290, 29.7540



88.2650, -15.4136, -2.8634

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338



72.9660, -21.6752, 45.6338

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



90.8540, -18.6620, 12.4060



81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338



92.7930, -9.2649, 31.7535

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338



94.4120, 8.6709, 18.9327



92.2130, -16.3740, 25.2462



85.1470, -6.4815, -21.1769

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338



92.2500, 17.6248, -6.3582



92.2130, -16.3740, 25.2462



89.5430, -17.0297, 2.1548

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338



146.0670, 8.3480, -17.5988



88.3160, -16.4248, -52.0201



71.0140, 5.4161, -10.5363



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338



94.6700, 33.6867, -71.6246



52.8580, 35.5660, -20.9235



60.7330, 1.6106, -3.2738



69.1830, 28.9968, -60.6735



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



65.6840, 16.4248, 52.0201



70.3900, 25.9367, 81.2190



101.1420, -35.5660, 20.9235



59.6630, 1.1521, 3.8035



48.8740, 21.7541, 69.3935



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

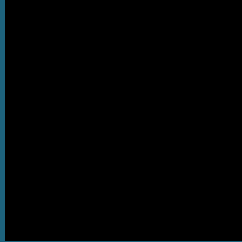
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338.

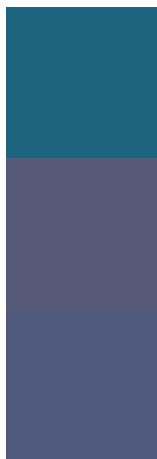


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.0340, 21.6752,

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338

Protanopia

91.5120, 13.5516, -6.5880

Deuteranopia

91.2280, 17.6356, -9.8470



Tritanopia

75.7030, 16.9084, -56.7445

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338

Protanomaly

87.5210, 16.5051, -20.6279

Deuteranomaly

87.1940, 19.1314, -22.9721

Tritanomaly

77.7790, 18.3500, -52.4262

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338

Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.2520, 7.7638, -16.8840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(29, 99, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 99, 125)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(29, 99, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 99, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(29, 99, 125) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 99, 125) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 99, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 99, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 99, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 99,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 99, 125) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 99,  
125) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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